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—BY THE—
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TWELVE PAGES

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1899.

By special request the following arti-
cles are republished:

GOLD, SILVER AND OUR POPULATION FOR 100 YEARS, FROM 1790 TO 1890.

In 1790 our population, according to
our first census, was 3,929,214; from the
year 1792 to 1834, the silver production
of the country is reported as "insignif-
icant, and our gold product for the
period at only \$14,000,000; the world-
production of gold, from 1781 to 1800, is
estimated at \$236,464,000; of silver, at
\$730,810,000; total: \$967,274,000.

In 1800 the population of the United
States was 5,308,483; and our production
of gold to date is given in the preced-
ing paragraph, where silver production
is yet "insignificant" in the United
States; the gold and silver product of
the world to date is also stated in same
paragraph.

In 1810 our population was 7,239,881;
the world production of gold from 1801
to 1810 was \$118,152,000; of silver, was
\$371,677,000; total, \$489,829,000.

In 1820 our population had grown to
9,633,822; the world production of gold
from 1811 to 1820 was \$76,063,000; in sil-
ver, \$224,786,000; total, \$300,849,000.

Our population, in 1830, had reached
12,866,020; the world production of gold
from 1821 to 1830 was \$94,479,000; silver,
\$191,444,000; total, \$285,923,000.

The United States, in 1840, had 17,069,
453 inhabitants; the gold product of the
world was \$134,841,000; from 1831 to 1840;
silver, \$247,930,000; total, \$382,771,000.

The population of the United States
in 1850 was 23,191,876; the gold produc-
tion of the United States from 1834 to
1844 was \$7,500,000; in silver \$250,000;
total, \$757,500,000; the world production
of gold from 1841 to 1850 was \$363,928,000;
silver, \$342,400,000; total, \$706,328,000.

In 1860 our population had expanded
to 31,443,321; our gold production from
1844 to 1860 was \$875,000,000; silver,
\$1,400,000; total, \$1,405,800,000; the world
production of gold from 1851 to 1860
was \$1,382,981,000; silver, \$372,281,000; to-
tal, \$1,755,262,000.

In 1870 our population was 38,558,371;
from 1861 to 1870 the United States pro-
duced gold to the value of \$472,250,000;
silver, \$94,750,000; total, \$567,000,000; the
world produced, gold, \$1,263,015,000; sil-
ver, \$507,174,000; total, \$1,770,189,000.

Our population in 1880 was 50,155,783;
our gold production from 1871 to 1880,
\$395,800,000; silver, \$361,300,000; total,
\$757,100,000; the world produced was,
gold, \$1,150,814,000; silver, \$918,578,000;
total, \$2,069,392,000.

The population of the United States
in 1890 was 62,622,250; the U. S. gold pro-
duct from 1881 to 1890 was \$326,719,500;
silver, \$535,211,144; total, \$861,930,644;
world product, gold, \$1,059,535,000; sil-
ver, \$535,211,144; total, \$1,594,746,144.

WE WANT SILVER ALSO.

The WORLD production of gold and
silver since 1890 has been as follows:

1891: gold, \$130,650,000; silver, \$177,
352,000; total, \$308,002,000.
1892: gold, \$146,651,000; silver, \$198,
014,000; total, \$344,665,000.
1893: gold, \$157,494,000; silver, \$213,
944,000; total, \$371,438,000.
1894: gold, \$181,175,000; silver, \$312,
292,000; total, \$493,467,000.
1895: gold, \$199,304,000; silver, \$216,
292,000; total, \$415,596,000.
1896: gold, \$202,956,000; silver, \$213,
405,000; total, \$416,361,000.
1897: gold, \$237,504,000; silver \$236,
280,000; total \$473,784,000.

In the United States the production
of gold and silver has been as follows:
1891: gold, \$33,175,000; silver, \$76,416,565;
1892: gold, \$33,014,981; silver, \$82,101,010;
1893: gold, \$35,955,000; silver, \$77,576,757;
1894: gold, \$39,500,000; silver, \$64,000,000;
1895: gold, \$46,610,000; silver, \$72,051,000;
1896: gold, \$53,088,300; silver, \$76,069,286;
1897: gold, \$57,363,000; silver, \$69,637,172;
Total gold, \$288,506,281; total silver,
\$516,860,740; total of both for the seven
years, \$815,357,021.

The greatest percentage of gold pro-
duction, (in weight and value) to silver
production, and to population, WAS IN
THE FORTY YEARS FROM 1840 TO
1880;—the estimate being made by the
Mint on the world product; and the
smallest percentage of silver produc-
tion (of the world), as compared with
gold, was during the same period;—(the
statistics of production, beginning with
the discovery of America and its great
contributions of gold and silver to Eu-
rope). The world production of gold for
the forty (40) years ending with 1880,
vastly exceeded in value the world pro-
duction of silver for the same period;
the gold product being for the period
\$1,110,738,000; and the silver only \$2,140,
373,000,—the excess of gold being \$1,970,
365,000.

In 1840 our population was 17,069,455;
gold and silver produced by the world,
the previous ten years, \$382,771,000—
or \$23 per capita for our population. In
1850 the population of the U. S. was
23,191,876; the world production of gold
and silver the previous ten years was
\$706,328,000—or \$30.50 per capita of our
population. In 1860 our population was
31,443,321; the world production of gold
and silver was \$2,069,392,000,—or \$41 per
capita of our population. In 1870, with a
population of 38,558,371, the annual
world production of gold and silver was
\$2,818,800,700; or \$4.50 per capita a year,
for our population. In 1877, with an es-
timated population of 72,000,000, and a
world production of gold and silver es-
timated at \$474,235,100, the annual per
capita for the U. S. was \$6.55.

If, as estimated, there be 1,500,000,000
inhabitants of the earth who use gold
and silver for money, ornament, &c.,
then the whole production of gold AND
silver in the world, for the year 1897
(\$474,235,100) amounted only to a little
over 31 cents a head.

No other period of forty (40) years
before that of 1840-1880, produced so
much of the precious metals, (gold and
silver) or so much in proportion to
people and transactions requiring
money; or so much gold in proportion
to silver. Neither metal is at all likely
to so abound as to lose its relative
money-value to the other, nor has man-
kind ever had as much of BOTH as
they need. It is only engrossers, brok-
ers and speculators in money, values
and credit, who can be benefited by a
scarcity of money; and every fact and
figure, in relation to gold and silver,
from the earliest dates, assure us that
the more abundant they are, the
greater is the general prosperity. Why
talk of gold ONLY, when we need sil-
ver also?

WHENCE COMES PROSPERITY?

No matter who are the calamity-
howlers, nor who are shouting the
millenium; neither are having much
effect on the actual condition of things.
If the times are better than they were,
this betterment is not due to Repub-
lican rule, but to the providence that
has to some extent repaired our in-
calculable losses in the demonetization
of silver and its consequences; in the
scarcity of money and employment,
low wages, prices and values, by vast
new discoveries of gold and by good
crops while other countries were suf-
fering from drought, plague and
famine. The discovery of gold was
certainly none of McKinley's doing,
and Boss Hanna did not govern the
seasons that perfected our wheat, corn,
tobacco, cotton, &c.

Nor has prosperity come to the peo-
ple upon whom even our very exist-
ence depends, and whose productions
not only supply wealth directly, but
enable all other wealth to be made
and accumulated: we mean the tillers
of the soil, who furnish all men with
the staff of life, without which they
are no better than so many digger
Indians. The statistics of the opera-
tions of stock gamblers, speculators,
and money changers are enormous;
but these, for the most part, only show
how much men who produce nothing
have made out of production and pro-
ducers and it needs no statistics
to tell us that the producers have not
shared in these big figures of profit
when we see the scarcity everywhere
of currency, the low wages of labor,
the low prices of products, the ragged,
barefoot and hatless condition of the
men with the hoe and at the plough,
and no medium of exchange but store-
orders, not only on farms and planta-
tions, but in many mines, manu-
factories and on railroads,—especially
on lines in course of construction.

It will not do to accept the evidence
of the prosperity of the gin-mill and
gambling-hell as evidence of the pros-
perity of their customers; and while
we say that to emphasize the logic of
the position, we by no means class
all non-producers in those extreme
classes that speculate and prosper in
the ruin of others; yet we do insist
that, as the incomes and profits of
trade, commerce, transportation and
of all non-productive activity come
from production, the figures of these
incomes and profits, instead of testifi-
ng to the gains of the producers, often
only exhibit the EXTENT OF THEIR
LOSSES.

There is nothing for the common
laborer, nor for the average farmer

and planter, in 40 cents corn, 70 cents
wheat, 7 cents cotton and the pre-
vailing prices for the products of the
soil, as quoted in the press. These
quotations are for the best, or for
grades that large quantities of every
article are said not to reach; and
with these deductions, costs of getting
to market and other dimunitions, very
little clear cash is left for labor, fer-
tilizer, land, capital and land-owner,
and to cover the risks of crop against
season, insects, blights and accidents.
An experimenter may show wonderful
results to the acre in corn, wheat, cot-
ton, tobacco, &c., and demonstrate to
his satisfaction that there is vast profit
in 25 cents corn, 50 cents wheat, 4
cents cotton and 5 cents tobacco; but
is a trick or device familiar in all sorts
of production and enterprise, and only
means run and pauperism for industry
generally, which is not prepared, and
cannot be, as the experimenter is,—
and who invariably omits items that
the practical man finds important and
decisive.

The Virginian-Pilot is not blind to
the necessity for, nor to the benefits
of, the operations of what are usually
called middle-men. But it seems that
all business—commerce, finance, trans-
portation, &c.—is out of joint some-
how; and it is certain that statis-
tics, as now compiled and interpreted,
is nothing but a system of fraud to
convince losers that it is all their
fault that they are not making im-
mense gains. Nor is it at all conclusive
that the prosperity of a few non-
productive industries and enterprises
establishes and proves general pros-
perity; often quite the contrary, in-
deed, and nothing is more sure than
that, in this age of money, the masses
of the people must have hard and
harder times as long as money and
currency are scarce and hard to get,
quite beyond their borrowing, and yet
with a circulation charged to them,
upon which they have to pay from 6
to 12 per cent. per annum.

But why should the people be dissat-
isfied and disagreeable over this act of
the Councils? Why not cover the
Water Board with these "broad
powers" and honors? To be sure, the
feelings of the Street, Sewer and Drain
Board and all other Boards may be
hurt by the suspicion and partiality, but
then the Street, Sewer and Drain Board
HAVE NOT ASKED FOR THIS
GREAT TRUST AND HONOR. It pre-
fers going along in a modest way, with
its duties, officers, privileges and sala-
ries defined.

The modest Street, Sewer and Drain
Board was satisfied to shuffle along,
bound down by the Councils, while the
Hon. Water Board, champed at the re-
strictions, and demanded to be turned
loose! about all of which they will tell
the people in good time.

The Virginian-Pilot said over two
months ago that if ordinary self-respect
still lingered among Republicans, they
could not re-nominate McKinley for
President, and that, if in spite of them,
Hanna re-nominated him, he must be
overwhelmingly defeated, if average
influences prevailed among men at the
November election in 1900. We repeat
it all, with increased conviction and
emphasis; and we add that if he be
nominated or elected, it can be only the
result of downright bribery and cor-
ruption, as bad as ever known in Rome
at the nadir of her decadence.

How could the Councils, though elect-
ed by the people for the purpose of
managing its affairs, get in the way of
the Water Board in its desire to give
the city the benefit of able services
without let, hindrance, reporting back
or confirmation? Perhaps the Councils
are not to blame after all. How could
they resist the indisputable demands of
this body in its desire to create offices
and define their duty and compensa-
tion?

We are reassured in the opinion that
this Council shirks no duty when it is
known that they have increased sala-
ries right and left; voted to make a
contract for water with a private water
concern; cut down the school appropria-
tion; decreased the tax for the sale
of whiskey; increased the tax on other
trades and business; taxed new trades
never before taxed.

Of course it would be a slander to
suggest that the Councils were not
competent to manage and control the
water problem, and therefore, washing
its hands of the whole matter, turned it
bodily over to the Water Board with-
out so much as a reservation.

Now, certainly the Hon. Water Board
had a good reason for wanting this
prodigious power, and it will show it in
a pronouncement in good time, for
which the people are again waiting in
interested silence.

The impression is growing that our
city legislators desired to shirk work
and responsibility and consequently
they imposed dreadfully upon the
Water Board.

So, these Councils are not lazy. They
are enterprising. Nor are they shirking
any duty.

The Water Board will now tell us all
about it—why it wanted those addi-
tional powers.

Now will everybody kindly keep quiet
while the Water Board talks.

NOTES AND OPINIONS.

(Danville Register.)

We see that a family of five Miles, all
males, have changed their names, ex-
cept one who is yet too young to apply
for relief. They were originally named

One, Two, Three, Four and Five Miles;
and though only one is left, he is Five
Miles. If General Miles were counted
what would he amount to? The dis-
tance between him and Alger, at any
rate, was many Miles.
There is a young lady in Spottsylvania
county, Va., named Two; but she
is yet one and single, though beautiful
and accomplished.—Norfolk Virginian-
Pilot.

If the remaining Miles marries there
will be two Miles, though only one be-
sides Five Miles. Their union would be
a league, which would be three more
Miles, a total of ten Miles, and yet only
two Miles.

(Alexandria Gazette.)

According to the Republican majori-
ty in Congress, it is all wrong for the
people of Utah to elect a polygamist to
the U. S. House of Representatives,
but all right for President McKinley to
appoint polygamists to responsible and
lucrative federal offices. But in this, as
in many other instances, circumstances
alter cases.

(The Roanoke Times.)

Senator Martin has been given his
second endorsement for the United
States Senate by the Democratic caucus
of the general assembly. The event
caused no surprise. It was cut and
dried long ago.

(Pulaski News Review.)

Gold standard Europe is just now
suffering from a money famine. But
in the face of this fact we hear
McKinley declaring for an unreserved
declaration of his party in favor of the
single gold standard.

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"Being a constant smoker I was troubled
badly with CATARRH OF THE NOSE
AND THROAT, WHICH CAUSED MY
BREATH TO SMELL VERY BADLY
AND NOSE ALWAYS STOPPED UP so
that I could hardly breathe and when
sleeping would choke.

In the morning I awoke with A BIT-
TER TASTE IN MY MOUTH. I WAS
ALL THE TIME HAWKING AND SPIT-
TING. I did nothing for the CATARRH
UNTIL MY HEARING BECAME AF-
FECTED in my left ear. I COULD
HEAR NOTHING WITH IT WHEN
USING THE PHONE. Several of my
employees having been cured by DR.
FIREY I consulted him and after several
months treatment I FIND MYSELF EN-
TIRELY WELL AND MY HEARING AS
GOOD AS EVER.

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On the other hand, the railway rates on
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a ton or two of good Coal into your cellar,
and see how much more comfortable it
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Right price, right weight. Order early
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chimney where our celebrated Splint Coal
is used. That's because it's a clean Coal
and makes less dirt and soot than any
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